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Mr. Lavon's primary aim
was undoubtedly to clear his
name, but this personal ob-
jective was paralleled by a
"preventive" political cam-
paign to undermine the
prospects of Mr. Dayan and
Mr. Peres in the struggle for
power... the fight for suc-
cession.

In these words the authors
of the new book "The
Affair" (Haparah) define
the real significance of the
"affair" to
THE
Mr. Lavon
himself.
REVISITED The au-
thors, both
of them political reporters
are known to enjoy Mr.
Lavon's confidence. Their
interpretation is not new
but this is the first time
that it has been spelled out
so frankly by Lavon
spokesmen. Mr. Lavon
was thus not the wronged
"little man" defying a
mighty organization, but
an adroit politician run-
ning a campaign to influ-
ence the future leadership
of his party and of the
State. To destroy the grow-
ing prestige of those whom
the Prime Minister had
chosen to head the defence
establishment and who
might be in line for the
"succession," Mr. Lavon
was forced into the formidable
task of undermining the
prestige of the Prime Min-
ister himself. The ques-
tion of who gave the order
in 1954 becomes thus little
more than a formal occa-
sion, a means of fighting
Mr. Ben-Gurion on an issue
of Mr. Lavon's choosing. To
be effective, the campaign
had to discredit Mr. Ben-
Gurion's leadership and to
tarnish his immense pres-
tige while he was still at
the helm and before he
became a legend.

In this struggle Mr.
Lavon has displayed con-
siderable skill and not
been squeamish. Far from
confining himself to the
issue directly connected
with the mishap, he did
not hesitate to launch an
all-out attack on Israel de-
fence policies and devastat-
ing criticism of his own
party. Despite a political motive
that he has scarcely trou-
bled to hide, he succeeded
in persuading wide circles
of people unfamiliar with
politics that he was fight-
ing only for abstract prin-
ciples of democracy.

More than half of the
argument is devoted to
the "1960/61 affair," the
issue which happened after
1954. This might indicate
that these advocates do not
wish to go too closely into
what happened in that
year nor to provide ex-
planations of Mr. Lavon's
position in the project both
before and after the order
was given for the ill-fated
operation. It is most sig-
nificant that a book which
discusses a mass of de-
tails on security prepara-
tions in 1954, does not
mention Mr. Lavon's de-
cisive ruling as early as
February, 1954, ordering
the re-formation of the unit
that was later charged
with carrying out the op-
eration. At the same time
Mr. Lavon also unilaterally
terminated the paral-
lel civilian control of this
unit which had been in
force prior to that time.

Mr. Lavon's campaign is
this seen in full swing. It
has himself been very active
recently giving lectures and
talks in kibbutzim as well as
before other groups, invari-
ably only to groups that will
not cross-examine him too
closely.

To what extent can Mapai
allow its internal opposition
to campaign for public sup-
port without fearing that this
process will cost them the
votes not only of confused
and discouraged supporters,
but even of old-time party
members? There are times
when silence and non-iden-
tification can heal a rift
and restore unity. An elec-
tion campaign is a time
when, surely, each man is
eager for the gain of a party.
The official slogan of Mr.
Lavon and his supporters is
that they can give Mapai and
the State leadership of high-
moral integrity and revive the
pure social values of the
pre-State era. Anybody who
recalls Mr. Lavon's in-
sulting methods in the His-
tadrut when he himself was
in the position to exercise
power and control is likely
to have strong misgivings
concerning his new humility
and desire for democratic de-
cision.

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Algerian Parley To Begin April 7

France and the Algerian rebels yesterday
announced April 7 as the date for the opening of talks
aimed at ending the seven-year revolt in Algeria.

NINE KILLED IN TERROR RAIDS

ALGERIA (AP) — At least
nine persons have been killed
and about 50 were wounded
in an upsurge of grenade and
machinegun attacks in wide-
spread sectors of Algeria
since Saturday. In addition,
one rebel who tossed a gre-
nade into a stadium was
seized by the crowd and
beaten to death.
The most spectacular ter-
rorist raid occurred on Sun-
day night in the little village
of Sebden, in western Al-
geria. An eight-man com-
mando burst into a wedding
dance, tossed a grenade and
then swept the crowd with
machinegun fire. A 14-year-
old boy was killed and a score
of other guests were wound-
ed, some seriously. They in-
cluded Moslems, Jews and
Europeans.
At Rivet, in Central Algeria,
terrorists killed four Euro-
pean brick factory workers.

Our Paris Correspondent
reports that a Jewish taxi-
driver in Oran was murdered
at the wheel by a Moslem
terrorist who shot his victim
through the back of the head
in orthodox FLN style.

Ghana Urges U.N. Bars on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters).
— Ghana yesterday proposed
that the U.N. adopt sanctions
against South Africa and re-
activate its committee on the
racial situation in the Union.
Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey,
Ghana delegate, made the
proposal in the Special Politi-
cal Committee, but did not
immediately introduce a for-
mal resolution.

He said that members ought
to endorse these points in
applying "peaceful pressure"
against South Africa for a
change of her apartheid po-
licies:
1. Breaking diplomatic rela-
tions.
2. Closure of ports to all
South African ships.
3. Prevention of their own
ships from entering South
African ports.
4. Boycott of South African
goods.
5. Refusal of landing and
passage facilities to all air-
craft belonging to the South
African Government and com-
panies registered under its
laws.

6. Interruption of air, pos-
tal, telegraphic and other
means of communication
with the Union.

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Mr. and Mrs. Max S. Rosenfeld
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldberg
Mrs. Lena H. Margareten

and wishes them all a pleasant stay in Israel
and a very HAPPY PASSOVER

THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1961 • 11 Nisan, 5721 • 11 Shavul, 1380



Prime Minister Ben-Gurion looks on as archaeologist
Pessah Bar Ardon holds up to view
two jars, carefully encased in plastic, which were found
last week among a rich hoard of Chalcolithic objects in
a cave of the Judean Desert.

Bar-Kochba's Men to Be Reburied

The Prime Minister said
yesterday it has been decided
to rebury the skeletons found
in the Judean Desert caves
on the cliff top of Nahal He-
ver, near the site where Bar-
Kochba's fighters perished 18
centuries ago.
Mr. Ben-Gurion made this
disclosure during a tour of
the site, which he reached by
air, and an inspection of the
finds made by the four ar-
chaeological teams now work-
ing in the area.

He suggested that a mu-
seum be built at the site.
When Mr. Bar-Ardon showed
the group an ostraca (in-
scribed shard) and someone
asked the meaning of the
word, Mr. Ben-Gurion said
the use of ostraca in refer-

NRP Makes Further Futile Cabinet Bid

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Knesset is expected
this afternoon to pass a bill
dissolving itself and provid-
ing for general elections on
August 15. This follows an-
other futile bid yesterday to
form a government.

The initiative for the latest
talks was again taken by In-
terior Minister Moshe Haim
Shapiro of the National Reli-
gious Party. He formally pro-
posed at a meeting with re-
presentatives of Mapai and
Abdullah Ha'avoda that the
three parties form a coalition
together with Mapai under
the leadership of Finance Min-
ister Levi Eshkol with Mr.
Ben-Gurion as Defence Min-
ister.

Mr. Shapiro said he
gathered from his talks with
Mapai Ministers Eshkol, Jo-
sephthal and Sapir that if
the two left-wing parties
withdraw their formal rejec-
tion of Mr. Ben-Gurion as
Prime Minister and make a
conciliatory gesture, Mapai
would agree to form such a
Cabinet.

Mr. Eshkol had headed
the coalition Social Christian
Liberal Party government
since November, 1958.

The Catholics were the
heaviest losers in the poll,
although they remain the
country's largest party. The
Socialists and the Liberals
gained slightly and the Com-
munists and the pre-Florentin
Volksbund Party on the ex-
treme right while still mak-
ing negligible showings.

The new House of Repre-
sentatives will comprise:
Social Christians 96 (minus 8),
Socialists 84 (unbonded), Li-
berals 26 (minus one), Com-
munists (plus 3), Volksbund
5 (plus 2). (UPI, Reuters, AP)

UK Spurns Pressure By Arabs on Refugees

LONDON — Arab diplo-
matic missions here are com-
bining to bring strong pressure
on the Government to modify
its attitude to the Arab drive
for a new resolution on the
refugees.

Both Foreign Office and
Israel Embassy circles indi-
cate that the British stand
does not differ from the
American. Neither govern-
ment has any intention of
modifying the existing re-
solution which calls for ef-
forts to resettle the refugees.

The Third Glass: Carmel Muscat after the meal

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Kennedy and Gromyko Voice Hope for Peaceful Laos Solution

Seato Awaits Soviet Reply

Russian Mum on Ceasefire

BANGKOK — The Seato
Ministerial conference ad-
journed its opening session
yesterday following reports
that the Soviet Union was
accepting British proposals
for a peaceful settlement in Laos.

The U.S. Assistant Secre-
tary of State for Public Affairs,
Mr. Roger Tubby, informed
the meeting of the reported
acceptance. This was before
the meeting in Washington
between President Kennedy
and the Soviet Foreign Min-
ister, Mr. Gromyko, and ap-
peared to be based on the
conciliatory tone of yesterday's
"Pravda" article. See Col-
umn 14.

At yesterday's meeting, all
members of the eight-nation
organization except France
were reported to have ac-
cepted the proposal for a
peaceful settlement in Laos.

Conference sources said the
U.S. Secretary of State, Mr.
Dean Rusk, was anxious for
a unanimous agreement on
this point.

The talks opened with Mr.
Rusk, as well as the repre-
sentatives of Britain, Pakis-
tan, the Philippines, Australi-
a, New Zealand and Siam,
firmly supporting the view
that the alliance must fulfill its
responsibility for preserving
the independence of Laos.

The French representative,
Foreign Minister Couve de
Murville, alone avoided any
reference to the use of force
in efforts to obtain a peace-
ful solution.

President de Gaulle has
informed President Kennedy
in a letter delivered Sunday
night that French policy on
Laos was "the same as that
of the British Government
apart from some minor dis-
tinctions." He said both Paris
and London were anxious for
a political solution guaran-
teeing the neutrality of Laos
in terms of the Geneva Ag-
reement of 1954.

Mr. Eshkol, whose party
was blamed for disas-
trous developments in the
Congo and the resultant eco-
nomic repercussions at home,
handed his resignation to
King Baudouin at Laeken
Palace shortly.

Mr. Eshkol has blamed
his party's loss of eight seats
partly on his unpopular eco-
nomic program, which trig-
gered the wave of anti-
government strikes last
December and January.

At a press conference, Mr.
Eshkol confirmed that the
Catholics lost their slender
overall majority in the Sen-
ate (Upper House). Their
Liberal partners won more
votes but lost a seat in the
Lower House and in the Sen-
ate because of the working
of the proportional repre-
sentation system which favours
large parties.

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the coalition Social Christian
Liberal Party government
since November, 1958.

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heaviest losers in the poll,
although they remain the
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The new House of Repre-
sentatives will comprise:
Social Christians 96 (minus 8),
Socialists 84 (unbonded), Li-
berals 26 (minus one), Com-
munists (plus 3), Volksbund
5 (plus 2). (UPI, Reuters, AP)

Five Bairns Hurlled From High Window

GLASGOW (AP) — Five
small children were last night
hurlled 15 metres to the street
from a third-storey flat in the
Gorbals slum district. A four-
year-old girl died instantly.
The other four were seriously
injured.

The middle-aged woman
who occupies the flat was ar-
rested and later charged with
murder and attempted murder.
The children were seen to
tumble screaming from a win-
dow of the tenement block by
other children playing in the
streets below.

The first to come hurtling
down was Marjory Hughes.
She was dead when found.
Within seconds, eyewitnesses
reported, the others —
three boys and a girl — crashed
down after her. They were
Daniel Menell, seven, Thomas
Devanney, four, Frank Len-
non, six, and his sister Mar-
garet, four.

A sixth child, a young boy,
then came running frantically
down the stairs from the
apartment, screaming.
None of the children lived
in the block and it was not
known immediately how they
came to be in the flat.

WASHINGTON — President John Kennedy and
Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, ex-
pressed the hope yesterday after a 55-minute meeting at the
White House that a peaceful solution would be found
to the Laos crisis.

They made known their
hopes in separate statements.
Mr. Gromyko, emerging
first, said: "The President
and I, after our conversa-
tion, expressed the hope that
possibilities would be found
of settling the Laotian ques-
tion peacefully and we ex-
pressed the hope that the
possibility would be found to
settle the matter in such a
way as to ensure a peaceful
development of Laos and the
implementation by that coun-
try of a policy of neutrality."

Asked whether they talked
about a "cease-fire," Mr.
Gromyko said: "We touched
on this subject in the conversa-
tion but I have nothing to say
publicly." The Russian said
he put forward with respect
to the cease-fire "certain con-
siderations on the part of my
Government" and on behalf
of Mr. Khrushchev.

Later Mr. Pierre Salinger,
the White House spokesman,
read a statement on the Presi-
dent's behalf saying:
"The President discussed
the problem of Laos with
Foreign Minister Gromyko.
We continue to be hopeful
that there will be agreement
between the parties on a
cease-fire which will permit a cessation
of hostilities and the develop-
ment of neutral and independ-
ent Laos."

Both sides later said the
Soviet Foreign Minister had
not delivered a written mes-
sage to the President.

The two men met in Mr.
Kennedy's office, flanked by
advisers. Then they stepped
out into the White House
garden on a warm, sunny
day, sat down on a wooden
bench and continued to talk
alone, and shortly after went
back inside and met again
briefly with their advisers.

Mr. Salinger, asked what
the possibility of a cease-fire
in Laos was, discussed,
said he could not go into
specific matters discussed.

As for the prospects for a
Soviet reply to the U.S. pro-
posal for a cease-fire and a
general settlement formula,
the spokesman said Mr. Gromyko
had told the President
his Government is studying
the British plan carefully and
intends to reply in the very
near future.

While other problems were
discussed to some extent, Mr.
Salinger reported most of the
conference dealt with the
Laotian crisis.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

MISSING U.S. PLANE SAID SHOT DOWN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The
U.S. State Department
yesterday said it had infor-
mation that the U.S. Govern-
ment plane missing in the
Laos area was shot down
over rebel territory, and one
survivor, Army Major Law-
rence Bailey, may be in the
hands of the pro-Communist
Pathet Lao.

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that a real opportunity exists
for settling the Laos prob-
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will strive to achieve this on
a mutually acceptable basis
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He outlined Russian propo-
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Profile: Prince Souvanna Phouma Only Man Who Can Unify Laos

Stroking the Fevered Heart

By A Special Correspondent

THE 20th century, with its genius for producing ironic situations in unlikely places, has surpassed itself by selecting the misty, back-of-beyond hills of Laos as the setting for a war provoked by the interests of East and West. Prince Souvanna Phouma, erstwhile Prime Minister of Laos, who is working his way round the world on a tour of capital cities, is committed neither way.

A middle-of-the-road member of compromise, he personifies the conciliatory nature of his countrymen, and is almost universally accepted as the one man who if an individual still has it in his power to bridge the gap between the extreme left and right-wing forces fighting for power in Laos.

He has been called a "man of the people," but doesn't care for the title. He is no demagogue or rabble-rouser, and his stock-in-trade is not particularly spectacular. He is a patient, a readiness to talk things over, and as the Laotians would say, "A hand dipped in cold water to stroke the fevered heart."

He is no party organizer, has never created a heavyweight mass movement or even successfully fused a National Assembly majority into a permanent supporting phalanx behind him. He is not a sloganizer, but a persuasive, flexible fixer.

Coveted No-Man's Land
The country he has to fix is a coveted no-man's-land stretching between the Asian ramparts of the Soviet bloc to the north and the West's hostile defense area along the south-east Asian coast. Her people courteous and politically innocent, with few incentives and a certain apathy towards strenuous undertakings are now busy killing one another with weapons supplied by the Americans and Russians.

There are about three million Laotians, living in a country nearly as big as the United Kingdom. The French, who first established a protectorate in 1893, finally uni-



Prince Souvanna Phouma

fied the country under the King of Luang Prabang in 1946. It is this 15-year-old unity that international pressures are destroying. In 1946, where thousands of people don't yet know where the King lives who the Prime Minister is, or even their country's modern name.

But in a feudal society there is always a small aristocratic elite to provide political yeast, and when anti-colonial movements sprang up throughout Asia after the Second World War it was natural that in Laos resistance to the return of the French should be led by three royal brothers of Luang Prabang — Prince Phetsarath, the late Viceroy, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and their half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong.

The nationalism which drove Souvanna Phouma into exile in Bangkok as "Minister for Public Works" didn't feed on blind anti-French emotion. Although a Laotian Royal Prince, he had received a strictly bourgeois education in France, where he qualified as a civil engineer. In 1933 he married Mile Allard, the half-Lao daughter of a French Civil Servant, and from then until 1945 worked as an engineer in the Department of Public Works in Indo-China, under the French Administration. His objective was

independence for Laos, not the damnation of the French, and when in 1949 the French accorded Laos "independence within the French Union," he went home and offered his services to the Royal Government.

His half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, held other views. He also returned to Laos — but to organize in close co-operation with the Vietnamese a pro-Communist guerrilla movement, the Pathet Lao, whose fighting opposition to the French and successive Royal Governments in Vientiane has divided Laos ever since.

From 1951 to 1958 Souvanna Phouma was Prime Minister or Vice-Premier of his country. In 1953 the French recognized Laos as a fully sovereign State. In the following year the Geneva Agreement ended the Indo-China war, provided on paper for reconciliation between the Pathet Lao and the Royal Government so that the country would be united, specified that foreign Powers should refrain from interference in her internal affairs and promised international respect for her independence.

Suffering Grass
Since that time Souvanna Phouma has worked hard to turn those words into facts. From the start this wasn't easy. The Pathet Lao powerfully entrenched in the Northern provinces and "advised" by the Vietnamese proved resistant negotiators. The Americans, who propped up the national conspiracy with generous economic aid, wanted a strong anti-Communist Government and a Laotian Army that could fight and defeat the Pathet Lao committing Laos to the front line against Communism. But a much-quoted Laotian proverb says: "When the buffalo fight, it is the grass that suffers."

For Souvanna Phouma, the grass was Laos, the buffaloes the two world blocs. Despite American misgivings he entered into long and wearisome negotiations with his pro-Communist half-brother, and at the end of 1957 they finally signed an agreement which provided for the ending of hostilities, the reunification of the country and the integration of the Pathet Lao into the national community. His triumph didn't last long. The anti-Communist, took fright when candidates and sympathizers of the Pathet Lao's political party, the Neo Lao Hak Xat, won 13 out of 21 seats in elections the fol-

lowing spring. Souvanna Phouma was forced to resign. A series of anti-Communist Cabinets followed. General Phoumi Nosavan emerged as the country's "pro-Western" strong man, and the Pathet Lao once again took to their guns and the hills.

No doubt the Prince met the moment of defeat with a typical pose: a stocky, but commanding figure, jovially dressed in a European lounge suit, immobilized in thought.

The psychological basis for his approach to the Laotian problem is his belief that men like General Phoumi and Prince Souphanouvong are Laotians first, and secondly, uncompromising anti- or pro-Communists only.

Laotians First
In August of last year Captain Kong Le, the neutralist parachute commander, seized power and brought the Prince into power once more. General Phoumi Nosavan, backed by the Americans, marched on the capital when Souvanna Phouma's last-minute attempts to arrange a cease-fire failed, he flew to Cambodia.

Once in Cambodia, he bitterly attacked the Americans for supporting his enemies and condemned the newly established right-wing Government of Prince Boun Oum in Vientiane as a collection of "rebels" and "saboteurs". He insisted that he was still the legal Prime Minister of Laos and so it appeared, consolidated the division of his country by providing it with two rival Governments to which armed forces could rally and foreign Powers send arms.

Yet it was almost universally recognized that peace in Laos depended on the formation of one coalition Government acceptable to all contending groups in which Souvanna Phouma would be the only possible keystone. Many now feared that the Americans and General Phoumi had succeeded only in forcing the Prince to commit himself to the left wing that he was obliged to defer to the Communists at every turn.

But this was to underestimate Souvanna Phouma's resilience. The Prince went into voluntary exile in Cambodia precisely because he could best maintain the independence of Laos by remaining a neutral conciliator on neutral ground.

THE "AFFAIR" WAS IN MOTION...



YESTERDAY'S PRESS

LEAKS AND DIGS

Haaretz (non-party) gives top priority to a letter to the Editor over the signature of Vera Elyashiv, a "Davar" correspondent, who recently penned an article titled "The Strange Ways of the Committee of Seven".

The article, contents having been severely criticized by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Chairman of the Committee, in Friday's issue of "Davar", is a reprint of a letter to the "Davar" correspondent, which is a reprint of an article. The "Davar" correspondent contends that "leaks" are rife in the State and that, in his very reply to her article, the Minister of Justice himself has unwittingly made some new disclosures. Mr. Rosen's charge on one, making a special point of repeating contentions that he has left unanswered.

Herut dwells on the leak malady and emphasizes that only those who are close to the official circles are allowed to make use of secret information. The paper singles out as instances the Elyashiv incident and Mr. Moshe Pearlman's book on Eichmann.

Herut also quotes at length an article in Sunday's "Haaretz" in which a "Davar" criticizes the Army for extending all-out aid to the archeological expedition in the Judean Desert, under the leadership of Yigael Yadin, at enormous expense to itself, when it cannot adequately provide soldiers with protection against the cold or with good food. The paper suggests that this would not be the case if some obscure archeologist were leading the expedition.

Davar (Hahadrot) also criticizes the directors of the Judean dig, declaring that they

have sold all publicity rights to a certain newspaper and that others which might be interested in reporting it have been left out. Those who are responsible for this "deal" owe the public an explanation for such behavior.

Editorially, Haaretz (non-party) pleads with the Histadrut Association to arrive at a temporary agreement whereby the wage increase will be paid, and defer the actual showdown till after the elections.

Even though it agrees that we should have one of two systems — cost-of-living allowances without wage adjustments or automatic wage increases without cost-of-living allowance adjustments — Haaretz maintains that this is not the time to force the issue. Having agreed to a wage rise in principle, the manufacturers should sign the agreement and open their fight for changes in the cost-of-living allowances system only after that. But trying to force a showdown with one eye on the election campaign will only lead us to another edition of the teachers' strike.

Al Hanihshmar (Mapam) charges that Mapai's opening election campaign rallies have misled their mark and that it will not succeed in blaming others for everything that is bad in the State. In their frenzy, the party's speakers have even tried to discredit Mapam for its "bilateral concept," an idea which has long since gone by the board. But these utterances will not help to erase the memory of the "affair" or the serious lapses for which the ruling party is responsible.

MARGINAL COMMENT

SPRING OFFENSIVE

By Nissim Rejwan

ALTHOUGH the letter sent by President Nasser to King Hussein last week in reply to the latter's message of reconciliation of February 22 expresses readiness to meet the Jordanian King "at any time or place," it seems fairly certain that no concrete results will come out of it, since such a development would constitute a complete negation of all that Cairo has stood for.

As a matter of fact, the real answer to Hussein's move was given two weeks ago when, while the whole matter was still so to speak, *sub judice*, Cairo and Damascus started a fierce propaganda campaign against Amman on the charge that the latter was actively planning to sabotage the Egyptian-Syrian merger and kill Nasser. Now these charges were leveled at Amman on March 12; if they are true, then Nasser's message should have been one of reproof and reprimand; and if false, their timing was excellent and the intent unmistakable.

As King Hussein's bid for reconciliation with Cairo was not an isolated case (similar efforts having been made by Baghdad, Tunis and Riyadh), it is natural that it should have given the Egyptians some food for thought. Nasser's programme does not envisage working in cooperation or even peacefully co-existing with the other Arab regimes. As a matter of fact, what it really envisages is working against these regimes so long as they refuse to toe Cairo's ambitious pan-Arab line. It was therefore only to be expected that when one after the other of these regimes proffered their hands to Cairo and offered to open a new page of cooperation and solidarity based on equality and mutual respect, this should have proved an unpleasant surprise for Nasser's spokesmen, who are finding it extremely difficult to provide a clear definition of their present position.

TWO of the most prominent of these spokesmen have recently been trying to formulate some kind of stand. Mohammed Hassanin Haikal, Nasser's close confidant and Editor of "Al-Ahram," has unambiguously implied that all these Arab moves, "seemingly aimed at creating better relations" between Cairo on the one hand and Amman and Baghdad on the other, are but part of a "spring offensive" now being launched by Western imperialism against the United Arab Republic.

In a lengthy dissertation which he published in "Al-Ahram" immediately after the "unearthing" of Amman's anti-Nasser plots, Haikal said that if this "offensive" were successful and a measure of solidarity between the three countries appeared to have been achieved

"then the United Arab Republic would no longer stand as the vanguard of Arab Nationalism — with the result that the Arab liberation movement advocated and supported by this Republic would be completely paralyzed."

HAIKAL then proceeds to analyze the "new imperialist strategy" towards Cairo, summing it up as one of "disengagement and containment." "Any bargaining under cover of Arab solidarity," he says, "will only introduce fluidity in the battle, from which imperialism would benefit," and concludes: "We shall continue on our course until every Arab land and every Arab citizen is liberated politically and socially." Needless to say Haikal is here diametrically at odds with the Arab liberation movement and the Arab frontiers in a most forthright and forceful manner. His views represent the clearest version of Nasser's policy.

An earlier and less outspoken version of this policy is to be found in an article by Hassan Abdul Kuddous, Editor of Cairo's leading political weekly "Rose el-Yusuf," and another Nasserist ideologue. Writing two weeks before Hussein sent his message to Nasser, Kuddous refers to current talk of renewed inter-Arab friendship and seeks to show that the present estrangement between Cairo and other Arab capitals "is based on political, not personal differences."

It is all a question of political orientation. Kuddous says. One Arab Government believes that the Arab nation can free itself from the yoke of imperialism; another claims that the Arab nation is not ripe yet for independence; a third asserts that the Arabs are on their way to unity; yet another believes that the Arabs, being a mere collection of distinct peoples, ought not to aspire to unity... These are all differences on questions of principle, not personal rivalries.

According to Kuddous, the only way out would be for the Arab Governments to adopt one uniform political orientation. This he says, can be attained only if "some Arab rulers undergo a change of heart..." He concludes: "If this (change of heart) is not forthcoming, there will remain only one way — the way of the people..." And the people, in case you do not know, "is capable of everything."

Since it is fairly obvious that Nasser is not included in the list of Arab rulers who should undergo a change of heart, the objects of the threat implied in this reference to the almightiness of peoples hardly need identifying. In other words, "the only way out" remains that of imminent subversion and open incitation to revolt.

Tel Aviv, March 28.

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Readers' Letters

GIFT PARCELS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Until now I have had very little experience with parcels from abroad and I thought it must be a pure pleasure to get one.

My friends in England were of the same opinion and so they sent me a gift parcel containing a tablecloth, three handkerchiefs, a tie and a calendar — for which I paid £11.16 duty — a sum which I doubt to be in proportion to the real value of the gift.

I was eyewitness to the discussions other "lucky" had with the clerk. They asked for information about the contents of the parcel before paying, to decide whether it was worthwhile, but the clerk could not give it. They why isn't there a note on the parcel, with the duty on every single item?

Thus while the sender's intention is to cause joy and surprise, the recipient is left with the surprise, but a disagreeable one. And when the mood has cooled off a little, one has to sit down and write a thank-you letter, and one's friends, is it really not possible for an Israeli to get a little parcel without annoyance when it is only the value of friendly remembrance?

Yours, etc.
DR. RUTH GUTMAN
Haifa, February 7.

Treasury Replies

The recipient of a parcel is entitled to find out what its contents are before he pays the tax due on it. The information may be obtained from the official in charge of Customs at the Parcel Post Office in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa, depending on the office where the parcel arrived. I shall bring Dr. Gutman's proposal, that the contents of the parcel should be noted on it, to the attention of the competent authorities in order that they should examine whether it is possible to put it into effect.

If the sum total of the duty and purchase tax payable on the parcel is less than IL2, it is exempt from any payment (except for instant coffee and tobacco products, which are exempt from purchase tax but not from duty). Gift parcels on which the taxes payable exceed the above sum are taxed in accordance with the rates in effect.

In my humble opinion, exempting "gift parcels" received from abroad from tax, or reducing it, would be contrary to the policy of encouraging local production to which all of us are partners.

Yours, etc.
A. MANDEL
Inland Revenue
The Treasury

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SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The fight on the topic of scientific humanism is a long one, and it is interesting for him to see that it will not succeed in blaming others for everything that is bad in the State. In their frenzy, the party's speakers have even tried to discredit Mapam for its "bilateral concept," an idea which has long since gone by the board. But these utterances will not help to erase the memory of the "affair" or the serious lapses for which the ruling party is responsible.

Yours, etc.
HERNEY MARCUS
Jerusalem, March 13.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

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NOTICES TO THE HOLDERS OF ORDINARY STOCK

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 26-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, 23rd April, 1961, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That the capital of the Company be increased to IL7,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of IL4 each."

Tel Aviv, 26th March, 1961.

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

2. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, 26-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, 23rd April, 1961, at 11.15 a.m. for the following purposes:

- 1) To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
- 2) To elect Directors.
- 3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
- 4) To declare a dividend.
- 5) To transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such meeting.

Tel Aviv, 26th March, 1961.

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

Notes: A member entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf and such proxy need not be a member of the Company. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st April, 1961, to the 26th April, 1961, both days inclusive. Attention is drawn to the fact that under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company only holders of Ordinary Stock are entitled to attend and vote at General Meetings.

PEN FRIEND

DIDNEY W. KREIDBERG, of "Midwest" Publishers, Kansas, has the names and addresses of many people of both sexes, ranging from teenagers, university students and housewives up to noble elders.

It is in most parts of the world where English is spoken, who would like to write to others in Israel. These interested can write to him asking they are and interests and he will do his best to put them in touch with suitable friends.

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Copy of this letter was sent to the Givatayim Municipality but no reply has been received. E.D. JF

Yours, etc.
S. MANDEL
Ramat Chen, February 9.

Most of the present inhabitants settled in these quarters in order to escape the congestion, noise and dirt of the town, and sacrificed money and effort to this end.

The reasons adduced for the ill-considered "development" are simply ridiculous. Why cannot Givatayim be content to remain a residential suburb of Tel Aviv? Why is it considered "backward" to destroy yet another residential quarter in the already monstrous conglomeration of townships in the Dan area?

Yours, etc.
S. MANDEL
Ramat Chen, February 9.

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

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